interested in Harrison sent up a great shout, and Colonel "Dick" Thompson rose to speak. Cries of "Platform, platform," were flung at him from all sides, but the old man refused to move from his place. I merely want to make an aunouncement," said he, "The Republican party of Indiana have selected a member of our delegation, Albert G. Porter, to present their candidate for the Presidency." (Cheers.)

HONORING THE NAME OF HARRISON. Ex-Governor Porter passed to the platform, accompanied by the cheers of many of the delegates and most of the audience. He addressed the

Convention as follows: When, in 1880, Roscoe Conkling visited Indiana to take part in the memorable campaign of that year, he was asked on every hand: " How will New-York go at the Presidential election !" "Tell me," replied the great the Presidential corrections of the Presidential of the I can crater, "how Indiana will go in October and then I can tell you how New-York will go in November." In October, Indiana's majority of nearly 7,000 for the Republican candidate for Governor, informed the country how she would go, and in November New-York and the Nation echoed her October voice. Indiana is no longer an October State. Yet now in '88 as before in '80 she seems largely to hold the key of the position. She is always regarded as being a close State; but when the

seems largely to hold the key of the position. She is always regarded as being a close State; but when the Republican party is thoroughly organized, when it has done the preliminary work of the canvass well, and when its spirit is kindled into flame. Indiana seldom fails to elect the Republican candidates. She has never been better organized for a successful Republican contest than now; the preliminary work has never been better organized for a successful Republican contest than now; the preliminary work has never been more complete and thorough; and the Republican masses seem never to have been more highly roused and eager for the struggle. Give General Renjamin Harrison your commission to lead them, and they will immediately fall into line and press forward with enthusiastic confidence to victory.

The Convention that lately met at St. Louis disappointed the Democracy of Indiana by refusing to place an Indiana candidate on their ticket. There is a tide in the affairs of parties as well as of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. The present condition of Indiana is the Republican party's opportunity. Why risk shipwreck on any shallows when the full and welcoming sea invites your sails?

Renjamin Harrison came to Indiana in '54 at the age of twenty-one. He came poor in purse, but rich in resolution. No one ever heard him make first a reference to his ancestors. Self-reliant he mounted the back of prosperity without the aid of a stirrup. The hospitality of his ancestors had given their property to the people, the rird only to them and their families. He received, indeed, something from them, their talents, their integrity, their fitness for public trusts, and what to some persons would have seemed a misfortune, but to a heart so stout as his was the highest good fortune, he received from them the inestimable legacy of penury. Upon his arrival in the State he entered at once wpon the practice of the law and immediately achieved success. Amplitude of preparation, a large view of questions, a mind marve help his cause was ever found to have been omitted, hese gave hin rank at once in his profession. In mion with thee was found a fairness that sought no nean advantages and an integrity that never could be haken. The young lawyer leaned on nobody's arm or help. Modest, but self-confident, his manner cemed to say: "I am an honest tub, standing on its war bottom." It was perceived from the start that t web and woof he was of heroic stuff.

ANSWERING THE CALL TO ARMS. While he was engaged in the practice of the law and was rapidly rising to distinction, the great Rebellion taised its hand to strike down the Union. Relinquishing his profession, its emoluments and the fame to which it was beckening him, he yielded to the imperative demand of duty, raising a regiment, and re ceiving from Morton the commission of a colonel. He marched with Sherman to the sea. He was in the thick of the fight at Resaca and Atlanta; and his gal-lantry and the efficiency of his well-disciplined com-

hick of the fight at Resaca and Atlanta; and his gallantry and the efficiency of his well-disciplined command were so conspicuous on those fields as to draw from the heroic Hooker in a letter to the Secretary of War the highest possible commendation of his indistry as a disciplinarian, and skill and intrepidity as a soldier.

He was not unknown to the people of Indiana before he entered the army. At a state election they had chesen him to the office of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. His opponents took the office from him while he was serving as a soldier in the field. The people, while he was yet in the field re-elected him, and on returning home on the disbandment of kierman's forces he received his commission.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his extraordinary power as a debater, General Harrison was called upon at an uncommonly early age to take part the public discussion of the mighty questions that had begun to agitate the country, and he was early matched against some of the most eminent speakers of the Jemocratic party. None who ever felt the point of his biade desired to engage with him again. Possessing oratorical powers of a high order he has never speke for mere rhetorical effect. He seems to have remembered the saying of the great Irish orator and patriot, O'Connell, that a good speech is a good thing, but that the verifiet is the thing. He therefore pierced the core of every question he discussed and fought to win in every contest in which he engaged. He has taken part as a public speaker in every Presidential campaignine he came into Indiana, except the one that occurred during his service in the army and he threw his sword into that.

In recognition of his services in the ardent and prolonged struggles of the Republican party for the rights of man and for the restoration and integrity of the Union. The Republican in the Legislature of 1881 chose him to be a Senator of the United States. I have not time to enter into any detailed narration of his service in the Senate NO NEED TO DWARF GRESHAM.

eloquent gentleman from Illinois has com mended to your favor another distinguished citizen of Indiana. A State's place in civilization is denoted by the manner in which she treats those who have served her faithfully. I have always honored old historic Massachusetts for the manner in which she cherishes the fame of those who, in whatever department of service, have reflected honor upon the common wealth; how she calls the roll with pride; how im-patient she becomes when their names are unjustly aspersed or disparaged. I have not come here to disparage that honorable gentleman, brave and just judge, and heroic soldier whom the gentleman from Illinois has commended. If the roll of all of Indiana's sons were called who led in battle or carried the knapsack, she would bid me honor them all. There is no need that I should strive to dwarf others in order that Gen-

that I should strive to dwarf others in order that Genoral Benjamin Harrison may stand conspicuous. He
stands breast to breast with the foremost of Indiana's
soldiers; distinguished also in civic trusts; heroically
faithful to public duty; skilful in marshalling men, to
the sound of whose bugie they quickly raily and fail
into ranks; whom they have followed in heree canvasces more than once to the desperate charges
trowned with victory.

Standing here on behalf of a man who, disdaining
all adventitious helps, has risen to distinction by the
force of his own merits, I should regard myself unchivalric did I not recall at least in brief review some
of the worthy public achievements of his ancestors.
Whatever tends to show that a life which has been
strong and useful has a foundation in traits that have
long cluing to the stock from which the man sprang is
in the nature of a guarantee that he may be trusted
under all trials. It is something that the public, who
are interested in being faithfully served, are entitled
to know.

We stand here to-day in the imperial city of the
Northwest. The name of no family has ever been more

are interested in being faithfully served, are entitled to know.

We stand here to-day in the imperial city of the Northwest. The name of no family has ever been more identified with the Northwest than the family of General Benjamin Harrison. It is woven into the very fabric of the history of her people.

I need only give a passing reference to that sturdy Ben. Harrison from whom he takes his name, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was Governor of Virginia when the possessions of Virginia embraced the whole of the Northwest.

When the Northwest was formed by Congress into a Territory, William Henry Harrison was first its secretary and afterward its delegate to Congess. When the Indian Territory was formed, embracing all the Territory of the Northwest except Chio and a part of Michigan, he was appointed its first Governor. He teld commissions as Governor successively from Adams, Jefferson and Madison. He was a man of deeds.

GREATER THAN THE VICTORY OF TIPPECANOE.

GREATER THAN THE VICTORY OF TIPPECANOE. While a delegate in Congress he obtained the passage of a law requiring the sales of public lands to ade in smaller sub-divisions than had ever been allowed before, so that for the first time a man of hum-

ble means might now buy from his Government a home. The historian McMaster, in his admirable history of the people of the United States, has said with reference to this measure that it did far more for the good of the country than even his great victory over the prophet at Tippecanoe, or his defeat of Tecumsch at the battle of the Thames.

He negotiated treaties with the Indians while Governor by which their fitle to 70,000,000 acres of land was extinguished and the land was thus opened for estilement. In a single one of these treaties the Indians relinquished lands which embrace a third of Illinois and a vast section in Southern Wisconsin.

He fought the battle of Tippecanoe, and defeating the plans of the great statesman and warrior Tecumsch, kept the portais of the West open for the admission of the emigrant.

And what though less shining, was not less welcome. to this measure that it did far more for the good of the

And what, though less shining, was not less welcome to the settlers of the Territory, scanty in means and struggling with difficulties, he procured the passage of laws that made the burdens of taxes lighter upon the

laws that made the burdens of taxes lighter upon the people.

The tongue of the farm and the practice of hospitality were native to him. After the battle of Tippecanoe, when parting with a regiment of his soidiers, he said: "If you ever come to Vincennes you will find a plate and a knife and fork at my table, and I assure you that you will never find my door shut and, the string of the latch pulled in." And what he promised he faithfully lived up to.

We heard of Civil Service Reform as if it were some quite new suggestion. But President Harrison, in a single month that he held office, directed the heads of the several Departments to give information to all their officers and agents that partisan interference by them in the popular elections, whether of state officers or of the Federal Government, or the payment of any contributions of assessment in salaries, or official compensation for party election purposes, would be regarded by him as cause for removal.

The old wer Governor, the here of Tippecanoe, having left Indiana in 1813 to enter a larger field of activity, the people did not for the linestimable service which he had given them, and when twenty-seven years afterward he w. a candidate for President of the United States Indiana, though a Democratic State, gave him a majority of nearly 14,000 yours.

great office, but not the memory of his services, which will ever remain fresh and imperishable.

And now to-day, in Indiana, among a people estimating highly the character and services of General Benjamin Harrison and holding in affection the memory of "Old Tippecanee," the latch strings of the people are hospitably out to you; and their doors are waiting to fly open at your touch to let in the joyful air that shall bear upon its wings the message that Benjamin Harrison, their soldier, statesman, has been nominated for President of the United States.

During Mr. Boutter's exceed, he was liberally.

During Mr. Porter's speech he was liberally applauded with frequent loud cheering, the heavier portion coming from the Indiana and California delegations.

At the conclusion of ex-Governor Porter's address, at 1:45 o'clock, on motion of T. J. Brogan, of Tennessee, the Convention took a recess until 3 p. m.

NOMINATIONS OF THE AFTERNOON HOURS FILLED WITH SPEECH-MAKING.

THE NAMES OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, GOVERNOR RUSK, GENERAL ALGER, SENATOR SHER-MAN AND MAYOR FITLER PLACED

BEFORE THE CONVENTION. Chicago, June 21.—Chairman Estee began the task of getting the Convention into order at 3:19 p. m., and until 3:22 o'clock the audience and delegates were occupied in settling down to a state of quiet. When a certain degree of order had been secured the

Gentlemen of the Convention: When the Convention took a recess General Harrison had been placed in nomination for President (applause in the Indiana delegation). Is there a second to the nomination of General Harrison?

Before any one could reply to the chairman's question, Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, rose to a question

question, Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, rose to a question of privilege. He said:

I have been informed during the noon recess by several old seldlers holding the tickets given to them by the Republican Convention yesterday that they have been compelled to accept standing room in the sky gallery. I move, if it be in order, that this Convention set aside for their conventence a section which shall embrace at least as many seats as tickets were issued, and if that be not possible, that the holder of any soldier's ticket be entitled to hold any seat save those upon the platform and those assigned to delegates or alternates which he may first get or occupy.

signed to delegates or alternates which he may hist
got or occupy.

The Chair—That would be impossible.

Mr. Henderson, of lowa—I rise to a question of
order. I am informed that the tickets that were
issued to the old soldiers were mostly taken up at
the door and not returned to them, and I move you,
sir, if it is in order at this time—

The Chair—If there be no objection, the gentleman
will have leave to make his motion.

Mr. Henderson—I ask the unanimous consent to
submit a motion to the Convention.

The Chair—There being no objection, it is so ordered.

The Chair—There being no objection, the dered.

Mr. Henderson—I would therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that the National Committee shall correct the error thus made and issue tikets to these soldiers for those that were taken up.

The Chair—That can be done. (Applause.) You have heard the motion made by the gentleman from lowa. Those in favor of the motion will say aye.

The motion as thus put was carried unanimously.

SECONDING GENERAL HARRISON'S NOMINATION. The Chair again called for second to the nomination of General Harrison, and E. H. Terrell, of Texas, stepped to the platform and said in part:

of General Harrison, and E. H. Terrell, of Texas, stepped to the platform and said in part:

As one of the members of the Texas delegation supporting the candidacy of General Harrison (applause), the high distinction has been accorded me of briefly seconding the nomination. Indiana is the great pivotal state in the coming contest, and the supreme importance of her fifteen electoral vutes must not be ignored by this Convention. The distinguished soldier and statesman named here by the Indiana delegation, as the choice of their people, and as the man who of all others can absolutely secure the support of that state in the approaching campaign, is one whose past career has been an honor and a girry to the illustrious name which he bears. (Applause.) Time and again has he demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, and the firm regard in which he is held by the people of Indiana, the great State that state to honor her own illustrious citizen with a majority twice as large. (Applause.)

The Chairman—Does the chair hear further seconds to the nomination of General Harrison?

Response was made by Jacob H. Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, who said in part: "Give to us General

Hampshire, who said in part: "Give to us General Eenjamin Harrison as our standard-bearer (cheers from the Indiana delegation) and the Republican hosts who never have flinched in battle before, will go forward with a determination, with an energy, with a zeal that will carry everything before them, restore to the rightful hands, the Republican party, the sceptre, the power that for four years has been usurped by the hypocritical and mock Civil Service Reform Democratle party that has been masquerading before the people of this country under false pretences." (Cheers.) Benjamin Harrison as our standard-bearer (cheers

When Iowa was called Mr. Henderson, of that State, arose and said: "Iowa has a candidate to present to the consideration of the Convention." (Cheers.) While General Henderson was speaking Mr. Hepburn, of the Iowa delegation, walked up to the platform and was introduced by the chairman. Mr Hepburn put in nomination Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in the following words:

It is the landable ambitton of every member of this IOWA PRESENTS ALLISON.

FROM IOWA, THAT NEVER WAVERED.

Gentlemen, the State of Iowa bids me name to you this man—fit to be your candidate—William B. Allison, of Iowa. Of all living men he is the one we most do honor. Iowa asks his selection. It is the prayer of that State that has been more true to Republicanism than all others that have been truest. All others have sometimes wavered. Iowa never. In all others at some time in your history some part of your ticket

than all others that have been truest. All others have sometimes wavered. Iowa never. In all others at some time in your history some part of your ticket has met defeat. In Iowa never. In thirty-four years of consecutive victory no man has been inducted into a State office or been accredited to the National Senate who did not follow your flag and march in your column. Fortunately for our candidate, in the Republic we recognize no rights of pedigree or of ancestry.

There is no primogeniture nor entail in the honors of the State save those of worth and genius. In these he is richly endowed. He was called to the public service in the early days of 1861. The times needed high courage hopefulness, integrity, practical common sense and unlimited capacity for work. His early life and experiences had taught him that these qualities were the antidote for the rigors of lowly birth and humble fortune. He determined to deserve much at the hands of the people, and they, recognizing the value of his services, have been honored by his presence in Congress for more than twenty-five years.

Twenty-five years of most eventful history, and every page of the legislative portion of the record William B. Allison has helped to write. It is in these records that you will find the attestation of his worth. When he entered Congress he recognized the perils of the situation—a continent at war, human liberty, man's capacity for self-government, the issues. He knew that it was only by the use of all the resources of the Nation that success could be won. So we find him in the legislation of that day alding, by marshalling the men and granting the treasures of the Nation with unstituted hand, to meet all the requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief. And when peace was won, we find him in the legislation of that day alding, by marshalling the men and granting the treasures of the Nation with unstrined hand, to meet all the reducitions of the Commander-in-Chief. And when peace was won, we find him in the legislation of the Government, when he s

pared with the suffering and distress prevailing among

THE CONSTANT FRIEND OF PROTECTION. This picture of the languizhing industries would seem to be dark enough, but the condition was aggravated by the fact that the eight hundred millions of cold yielded by California had been sent abroad to pay or the imported necessaries of life that should have

gold yielded by California had been sent abroad to pay for the imported necessaries of life that should have been produced at home, and the country was thus without a currency. In the protective legislation of that era was laid the foundation of that growth in wealth and prosperity that is the wonder of the nations. Believing, to the uttermost, that the American citizen who labors is entitled to better compensation than was elsewhere paid the laborer—believing that this people ought to be indopendent of all markets save our own for necessaries that we could produce—he became a champlen for the protection of American labor and American industries. He has been a constant, unwavering friend of that policy to this day, and finds in that policy the hope for that public quiet and individual contentment that is alone enjoyed where the industries of a nation are diversified and all the people are satisfactorily employed; and that alone gives promise of stable government. He stands on the line of tariff defence in the Northwest. If you drive us from that line by your nomination to-day, we go in utter, hopeless rout, bearen by the strategy of the campaign before the battle opens. Your patience will not permit me to state in detail the important measures to which he aided in giving form. The Constitutional amendments, one and all, he aided in framing; the currency legislation, and those laws of honor that preserved the National credit; the resumption of specie payment; the Silver Coinage act; the stoppage of Chinese immigration, and all other legislative efforts approved by the Republican party of to-day—Allison's hand, his genius, his industry, aided in securing to us.

We of Iowa know that in her naming our friend we place him in generous rivalry with most illustrious names. Sherman, of ripe experienc, sagaclous methods and honest purposes. Ben. Harrison, the worthy son of an ancestry renowned for worth. Gresham, the solder, the statesman, the just judge—varied has been the candidate the hat no reverse shock of hat the

bine. The candidate I have named we of Iowa commend to you. A man of that calm pose of mind who seeks the methods of a judicious conservatism and yet who has en all occasions the courage to do the right. Who excites no anger and has no enemies. Who is sagacious, conservative, versed in the details of the public business, whose integrity is above the reach of calumny. Who has the respect and confidence and kindly regard of all who know him, and on whose candidacy all classes of Republicans can unite, and so uniting he will lead a harmonious party to a satisfying victory.

SOME THINGS HE WOULD NOT DO.

SOME THINGS HE WOULD NOT DO. We cannot tell you of all that would be done were he to direct the administration of affairs, but were he to empowered, we could tell you some things that would not be done by him.

You would not find in his letter of acceptance an

able argument against the fitness of a Presidential incumbent for a second term, followed by years of persistent and unscrupulous effort to secure a second You would not find in his official utterances un-

You would not find in his official utterances uncounted pledges for Civil Service reform, and then long years of constant prostitution of the Civil Service to all the viler uses of partisanship.

You would not find him striving to destroy the silver colnage of the Nation, nor to retire the greenback so dear to the people. Nor yet to strike down the rining interests of the country in behalf of our old enemy and our present commercial rival.

You would not find him usurping the functions of a co-ordinate branch of the Government and hundreds of times thwarting the legislative will by a reckless and wanton use of the veto power, that is shameless in view of the traditions of the Republic.

You would not find him sneering at the old veterans nor heaping gratuitous insults upon them, nor yet belittling and minifying their service, nor refusing to permit a grateful people to show their gratitude.

You would not find him silling the representative places of honor abroad with men who have no just conception of what this Government is, who know nothing of the indissoluble cohesion of these States and whose only claim to recognition is to be found in partisan service.

You would not find him returning rebel flags, those heaves of trandle of trandles to rebels a rebels archives.

recognition is to be found in partisan service.

You would not find him returning rebel flags, those honored trophies of grand vetories, to rebel archives.

You would not find him paltering about Home Rule in Ireland, and then consenting to that partisan conspiracy, justified only by the footpad's logic, that disfrancieses 600,000 free American citizens, retains them in territorial vassalage and keeps the name of Dakota from the shield that designates a state.

You would not had him contented and com-placently accepting the fruits of that organized sys-tem of violence, fraud and outrage that practically disfranchises three-fourths of a million of Southern voters, thwarts the popular will, makes a Presidential election a travesty, transfers the political power to an unscrupulous minority and works pregnant wrong to the political rights of every honest voter in this land.

land.

But you would always find him true to conutry and the princ ples of our party. Wise in determining the better course, courag ous in pursuing it, honest in the administration of public affairs, caim, deliberate, conservative, kind and honest, giving the country an Administration that would meet the demands and secure the benediction of a contented people.

Mr. Hepburn read his speech from manuscript.

General Henderson was speaking as Pr. Repowers and Ilowa delegation, walked up to the platform and was introduced by the chairman. Me liepbura part in nomination Mr. Allison, of lowa, in the following words:

It is the laudable ambition of every member of the Convention that to day we pursue of the Convention of the Republican party of this series of the Convention of the Conve Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
Michigan comes into a Republican Convention for the
first time in its history to ask of that Convention a
favor. Michigan has always proved true to the Republican party acid Michigan always intends to prove
true to that organization in any political battle which
may be fought. We find the Republican party to-day
out of power for the first time in
its history. Herotofore during all the battles
that you have fought, during all the tereat
contests in which you have engaged, Michigan has
been modest in her demands on the Republican party,
but when we find that this party is out of power;
when we find the Democratic party controlling this
Nation, we don't stop to argue by what means or
methods that party got there, but we come here to
provide for you the ways and means of turning that
party out of power. (Cheers.) As long as everyfaling was going along smoothly with the Republican
party Michigan had nothing to ask; but now, when
you need her, we come here and offer you a man to
lead you to victory in this campaign (cheers), and I
propose to tell you why. In the first place
it becomes necessary that you should select
from the large number of candidates
that are named here the most available
one to fight this campaign with. He must, as has
been described by the gentlemen, be strong in all the
States alike; he must be strong alike with the soldler
and with the civilian, with the rich man and the poor
man, with the black man and with the white man.
(Applause.) I propose to offer you, in behalf of Michigan, for your careful and candid consideration, such a
grutleman. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are
here as a deliberative body of men. I am glad to see
the enthusiasm that is manifested by this large assemblage of people in behalf of the gentlemen's merits,
and I hope they will receive, each of them, their full
share of praise. In presenting to you our candidate
here I ask nothing to say against them, and we
believe wh

nearts.

At the mention of General Alger's name there was great enthusiasm, and an enthusiastic Alger man in the main gallery howled "Three cheers for General Alger" and they were given with a will by portions of the audience. The only delegates that joined in the demonstration were those of Michigan and some from Kansas. When quiet was restored and some from Kansas. When quiet was restored another Alger man in the audience requested to be informed as to what was the matter with General Alger. He was immediately informed by about a thousand frenzied partisans of the General that he was all right. When the enthusiasm was suppressed, Mr. Frazier continued:

It is not for me to detail to you all the history of this man's life, but I said to you a minute ago that this man should receive the votes not only of the rich and of the poor, but there is another element in the itepublican party which is entitled to your consideration, and it goes without saying that the soldiers of the Republic are entitled to consideration.

resolver element in the Republican party which is entitled to your consideration, and it goes without saying
that the soldiers of the Republic are entitled to considcration in a Republican Convention, Gentlemen of the
Convention, many of you, like myself, remember the
time when we were lying at home in our beds with
our heads resting upon our downy pillows, with our

wives and children safe around us, and how these brave men marched to the front and stood between us and a reckless enemy. You remember how when this country was in all this trouble, and the sound of arms was heard all through the Southern border-you remember how we looked down to the South and thought of these men who were then protecting us. Our hearts went out to them. We added them all we could. These men are entitled to some consideration, and wherever there is a soldier in this country, wherever there is a man that lowes have deeds and daring act the name of Russell A. Alger is known and honored (Applausel. I say unto you now, gentlemen of the Convention, without fear of contradiction, that there is no soldier in this Nation that is better beloved by the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic than the man whose name I have mentioned. (Applause.) I need not tell you of his daring deeds. His bravery is written upon the blood-stained pages of his country's history. His acts of courage and bravery are familiar themes at the camp fire of those men who have left these scenes behind them.

I present to you a business man who has not his superior in all this free country of ours. (Cries of "Good.") When he returned from the war, poor, with only a dollar, having entered the service of his country at twenty-four, at twenty-four, at twenty-four, at twenty-four, at twenty-four, at twenty-four, at his request that the Governor gave to Philip H. Sheridan the first commission, and he was the first bearer of this commission, and it was because of his general skill and ability that it was determined then that this man should be given that commission, and is to-day honored as one of the greatest soldiers of the world. I say he is a business hidrers in the armies of the Chilar by any improper or objectionable means, but by simply following the pure business idea that had taken possession of him, he gradually accumulated a largo amount of property, but, his property is always in motion, coming in and going out, and

ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORTING ALGER'S NAME.
The nomination of General Alger was warmly

seconded by Charles J. Noyes, of Massachusetts, and Patrick Egan, of Nebrasks, who said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is not without hesitation that I rise to address this Convention-this magnificent gathering of the chosen representatives of that great party which is pre-eminently the party of American progress, the champion of American liberty, the defender of American rights and the guardian of American honor. I do so in order to discharge what I deem a duty, to second the nom-ination of the gentleman proposed by my friend from Michigan as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of sixty millions of free people, the proudest position in the world to-day, the Presidency of this

gift of sixty millions of free people, the proudest position in the world to-day, the Presidency of this glorious Republic.

Every true and loyal citizen of this land, whether native or fereign-born, should decide to demand that the man to be elected to that high office should be a true and thorough American nationalist.

Recause of the struggle which most of us of foreign birth have been obliged to maintain for freedom and nationality in our respective motheriands, the question of the nationality of this, the equally loved land of our adoption, comes home to us with perhaps greater force than to others of our fellow-citizons.

We should all desire to see nominated at this Convention a man who can be relied upon to promote American commerce and American industries, manufacturing and agricultural; who will protect American labor, American rights and American citizenship; who will maintain American dignity at home and abroad; who will defend American honor, and should ever the necessity arise, who will know how to fittingly resent every indignity to our glorious American flag. Finally, we should all desire to see nominated a man who can and will lead the party to success.

I believe, and I think I voice the sentiments of no

I believe, and I think I voice the sentiments of no I believe and I think I voice the sentiments of no inconsiderable number of good Republicans as well as many who, while not strictly allied with the Republicans, are sterling protectionists, that in General Russell A. Alger, the gallant soldier, the successful merchant, the man of broat executive ability, the brave, true-hearted, generous, broad-gauge, typical American nationalist, we can find just such a man.

I therefore cordially and heartily second the nomination of General Alger in the earnest hope that he will receive the indorsement of this Convention, and with the firm conviction that when nominated he will with that indomitable courage, dash, perseverance and good luck that have always attended his undertakings in war and in commerce, as in politics, carry the flag of his cause and his party to a glorious victory.

of North Carolina, and L. F. Eggers, of Arizona. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW NOMINATED.

clerk proceeded with the roll-call until the State of New-York was reached, when Senator Hiscock advanced to the platform. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers. As soon as he could make himself heard he said :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
The United Republican party of the State of New-York is represented here to-day, and by the unanimous voice of that party, through its seventy-two delegates, I am instructed to present for your consideration its

choice for Presidential nominee.

Gentlemen, let me tell you what that united and harmonious party means to the country. In my option, with every Republican voting in New-York, next November, we shall gain a grand Republican victory, and the thirty-six electoral votes of the Empire state will be east for the nominees of this Con-

we have no more factional differences in New-York We have no more factional differences in Ace-Jora than exist elsewhere but upon a vote of nearly a million and a haif, where the parties are so nearly equal in strength as there, a little apathy, a little friction a little of the bitterness of faction, might cause deteat. Now, all friction is alayed, and the cause deteat. Now, all friction is alayed, and the party of the party that preserved, yes, created it. Gentlemen have said but little here about doubtful States. We should not leave them out of our calculations. With one exception, the States presenting candidates are not doubtful. Let me call your attention to this fact, that if we win this year, it will be against the Solid South, as compact as when Kansas was to be appropriated to slavery, or as when the Nation was to be destroyed, for I tell you that what ever fraud and outrage and violenced upon to roturn the Pestdential electers and violenced upon to roturn the Pestdential electers in the Southern States for the Pestdential electers in the Southern States for the party. Democratic leaders openly proclaim this purpose, and with these conditions, the contest is to be in and and over New-York. I would not discourage any one, but confronting the overwhelming responsibilities of this occasion I must frankly state the situation, and the potential reasons why New-York should name the Presidential candidate. We must have the vote of New-York in the election, and equally with us, the Democratic concedes that the result must be determined there.

Gentlemen, the centest will be bitter, the forcest waged since the leaving of Democratic Administration for the party of the party of

There was the usual applause at intervals during the speech. The nomination of Mr. Depow was seconded by G. G. Hartley, of Minnesota.

SENATOR SHERMAN NOMINATED.

The galleries joined in and the applause became raptarous. Some ladies in the galleries who had brought white silk umbrellas trimmed with small American white silk umbrellas trimmed with small American flags opened them and twirled these striking banners around and around while the cheers and shouts increased in volume. The scene continued for some time, and was not even equalled by the one which soon followed, when General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, in presenting the name of Sherman incidentally referred to Blaine.

When this demonstration finally came to an end, the Ohio delegation gave way to Pennsylvania and Adjutant-General Hastings was presented to the Convention to present the name of Senator Sherman.

Pennsylvania is opposed to Grover Claveland, and

Pennsylvania is opposed to Grover Cleveland, and to a continuance of his Administration. Her electoral vote will be cast for the nominees of this Convention. Pennsylvania has never faltered in her devotion to Republican principles, and will not falter now. Her metropolis was the cradle of American liberty, and the Reputlican party's birth and baptism wer on Pennsylvania soil. With her the fundamental and elementary principles of Republicanism have always been hold sacred as the charter of her liberties and

been hold sacred as the charter of her liberties and the memory of her dead soldlers. Of this her majorities are proof, majorities unequalled in the sister-hood of States—cast for Lincoln, for Grant, for Hayes, for Gardield and for her well beloved son, James G. Blaine.

Pennsylvania comes to this Convention, and with great unanimity asks you to name a standard bearer who will represent the principles, the traditions, and the brightest hopes and aspirations of the Republican party; a man whose name will stand for its integrity, its doctrines and its matchless history; a man who will execute the law and vindicate the honor of the Nation, whose very personality will be "a sword in the hands, of honest freemen, wherewith to drive from place and power" a party which holds the reins of National Government by fortuitous circumstances and against the true intens and honest desire of a majority of the Nation's sovereigns. majority of the Nation's sovereigns. THE SHAMS OF DEMOCRACY.

to us. The beating of the long roll is not to summon. THE SHAMS OF DEMOCRACY.

This Convention recognizes that the campaign before us finds the common enemy intrenched in the seats of national power, with the prestige of victory, the support of a solid South, the influence of public patronage and an increasing appetite for office to give it encouragement. But the country is tired of shams, double dealing and medicerity. We have seen a Chief Executive who proclaimed his belief that the Presidential office should be limited to a single term, eagerly clutching at the nomination for a second. His promised reforms of the Civil Service have resulted in the prestitution of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his great office for the narrowest of partition of his party a policy which, if successful, would be ruinous alike to both. Forbidding politica, activity in his subordinates, he has allowed them everywhere to use the public service for the He has industriated the properties of the formal party and the properties and the dignity of the American people.

THE CAREER OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

He whom I shall nominate to you needs no introduction. His career, his character, his manhood and his illustrious achievements are a part of the Nation's history. The people know him by the arm, whose name is a tower of the for his party, who has been its counsel, its champion, its strong right arm, whose name is a tower of the formal properties of the order of the properties of th

most and the best public service is entitled to consideration, who believe that experience in statesmanship is a prerequisite to high public preferment, that it is not a disqualification to have actively and honorably participated in a generation of thrilling and supenduous events—events more vital to humanity and liberty than were ever crowded into an equal period of the world's history; who have seen the danger and folly of placing inexperience and medicerity in high places—have made their choice; the freemen, waiting for the welcome day when there will be no longer a solid South, the true soldiers of both sides who bravely and loyally accepted the results of war; they who are waiting for the dawn of that new day when the right of suffrage dare not be denied to any man, white or black, when honest elections shall triumph over intimidation and the tissue ballots, and a purified franchise shall "preserve the jewel of liberty in the household of its friends"; they who are still waiting until the true gospel of protection to man and the fruit of his toil shall be preached in myriad school houses south of that political equator called Mason and Dixon's line, waiting for the infusion of that spirit which brings from mountain and valley the blessings of comfort, refinement and patriotism, that industry which opens new and profitable channels of trade and commerce, which builds railroads running north and south, as well as east and west; which recognizes political meridians of longitude as well as parallels of latitude; they who believe with him that homest and intelligent immigration should be welcomed, but that impassable barriers should be creeted on the Pacific Coast against the hordes of heathen invasion—all these have found in him their consistent friend and steadifast champion.

A NAME WELCOME TO VETERANS.

That grand army of men who followed Grant and

pirit which brings from mountain and valley the go of comfort, refinement and particisms, they which opens new and profitable channels of the commercy which builds railroads running and south, as east and west; which also called so well as east and west; which also in larguage in meridians of longitude as well as it impassable barriers should be erected on the at impassable barriers should be erected on the at impassable barriers should be erected on the constagents the hordes of heathen invasion—to share found in him their consistent friend and sat champion.

A NAME WELCOME TO VETERANS. It grand army of men who followed Grant and and Sheridan, the widows and orphans of comrades, and thousands who believe a soldier's bite discharge is no disqualification in civil life, sold in the contract of the contra A NAME WELCOME TO VETERANS That grand army of men who followed Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, the widows and orphans of their comrades, and thousands who believe a soldier's honorable discharge is no disqualification in civil life, and thousands more who loved their country and those who serve it, will welcome him as their choice. They who deserve well of their country, who believe the English language so copious that a hundred pension vetoes might be written without insulting patriotism and loyalty, will rally to his standard. He was the friend in peace. He stood by the side of Uncoln and the army from the first days of Sumter until another sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea and peace came on golden wings. War and finance comprise much of the history of nations. A people who gave a million soldiers to the Republic found the man to sustain them and their country's credit in the darkest hour. Our financial policy was as victorious as our armies. Its inspiration, responding to every need of war, proved equal to every demand of particism until at last, hand in hand, peace and prosperity, twin children of liberty, gladdened the hearts of a reunited people. The statesmanship of resumption—his crowning success, unequalled in any time or country—has placed his name upon the lips of gratitude throughout the land.

placed his HIS RECORD THE NATION'S HISTORY. Do you want his record? Read the history and the statutes of the country for the last thirty years. A broken Union restored and made stronger, a race of men emancipated, a system of free public schools extended to every State; a bonded debt, the price of the Nation's life, reduced from twenty-two hundred millions to less than eleven hundred millions; the annual burden of interest reduced from one hundred and fifty millions, a public credit made firm as the

millions to less than eleven hundred millions; the annual burden of interest reduced from one hundred and fifty millions, a public credit made firm as the everlasting hills, a system of protection to American industries imbedded in legislation and consistently supported as a wise public policy. These are a few of the great achievements of the Republican party and while every other candidate before this Convention has contributed a full share of honorable, partiotic and meritorious service, no man has become, of the whole spiendid record, a more inseparable part than he whom I shall name.

My countrymen, the central issue of this campaign is an American policy for the whole American people, at home and abroad. Before it all else sinks to insignificance. What though our system of currency be the best in the world! It is an achievement of Republicanism. What though secession and slavery are gone forever? They were washed away in Union blood. What if questions of reconstruction, of National credit and public faith have been resolved in favor of the right! They are stars in the party's crown. What though increasing pensions make grateful hearts and smooth the pathways of the Nation's brave defenders! Every dollar of it bears the stamp of Republican approval. What though Republican honesty and foresight swell the Federal Treasury, wherewith to liquidate a nation's debt? No question of surplus should arise until that debt is paid. But, it is of supremest moment that the tolling millions, the bone and sinew of the land, shall not by shuffling cant or sensational policy, be made victims of that false system of political economy which tends to beggary.

We welcome the issue—protection or free-trade. Let the sovereign freemen in the next election say whether the only Republic founded on the rock of freedom, blessed with every gift of nature, crowned with imperial powers, enriched by willing hands of honest toil, peaceful, prosperous and homogeneous, shall be dethroned, degraded, pauperized, by a party and 2-policy at war

SECONDED BY GOVERNOR FORAKER.

General Hastings's speech was admirably delivered, and was listened to with marked attention. When he concluded, Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was presented by the Ohio delegation to second Senator Sherman's nomination. As Governor Foraker advanced up one aisle to the platform, two of the sergeants-at-arms came up the other, bearing an enormous floral emblem, surmounted by a floral shield. Upon the face of this emblem, in letters formed by red roses on a field of white roses, were Poraker's now famous words; "No battle flags surrendered while I am Gov-

field of white roses, were Foraker's now famous words, "No battle flags surrendered while I am Governor."

Considerable significance appeared to be attached to this incident by the Convention, and as the Governor and the floral tribute got on to the stage together there was a thunder of applause from all parts of the hall, but mingled with it could be heard a volley of hisses. The men bearing the emblem found some difficulty in getting it placed upon the stage, and while a piace was being found for it, the tiovernor waited in some embarrassment until the uproargustided. He evidently had not anticipated the incident. He then seconded the nomination of Senator Sherman.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR RUSE. When Wisconsin was called Senator Spooner nomi-nated Governor Rusk in the following speech: Fully mindful of the possible disadvantage on this

occasion which lies in the fact that Wisconsin is last on the roll-cail of States, I turn for courage to thas other fact that her staiwart and splendid-Republicanism has placed her and keeps her always well up toward the head of the column when the fighting is on. From the day when the second National Republican Convention presented for the suffrages of the people the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannihal Hamlin, down to the fateful year 1894, whee, under superb inspiring leadership, the Republican party met unexpected and undeserved defeat, wisconsin has never failed you, or justly given you one moment of solicitude. To-day, for the first time in all these years of unbroken featry, she invokes for the name and merits of one of her own loved and trusted leaders your thoughtful consideration. Happily for the party to whose fortunes we are all devoted, I am not able, with good warrant of truth, to urge in advocacy of your adoption of her choice that you will thereby turn a doubtful into a certain State for without hesitation I declare in this great presence that to the nomines of this Convention, whatever bis name shall be, and from whatever State he shall come, will be given at the appointed time the electoral vote of Wisconsin, as usual.

NOT A MERE COMPLINENT. I ought also to say that you sadly under-estimate the quality of our patriotism, if there shall gain lodgment for a moment here the belief that we trifle with this Convention, in this crisis of the party's life and the country's good, by urging upon its notice a name simply by way of compliment to a favorite son. Those for whom I speak deem this an hour for wise counsels and deliberate judgment in the interest of the people, not for compliment to any man. He who is to lead this great party in the campaign upon which we now enter must be chosen not because his State asks it, not because his friends demand it, not because his friends demand it, not because his friends demand it, not because his firends demand it.

wants it, but because the people want and need him. The order of the pending conflict is to be quite new to us. The beating of the long roll is not to summon us, as hitherto, from our tents to repel attack. The bugle notes which call us into action will sound the

HE WAS BORN IN OHIO. Governor Rusk possesses what seems in these days to be by many considered a fundamental element of eligibility to such a candidacy. He was born in the State of Ohio. He spent his youth and manhood in the rough but disciplinary work of the the farm. Over three decades ago he sought a home in one of the newer counties of Wisconsin. Rich in nothing but brain and brawn and principle and honorable mention, accustomed to hardship and not ashamed to labor, he cheerfully mounted the driver's seat of a frontier stage coach, as Lincoln in early life went out from the rude cabin of his father with the axe upon his shoulder to split rails the long

After serving with remarkable financial ability as Bank Controller of the State, the banner Republican district of Wisconsin sent him to the halls of the National Congress. There for six years he rendered faithful, patriotic and able service to the district and to the country. In the XLIIId Congress he served as chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and as in that day, both in Congress and at the White House, the pension was held a debt of honor, to be

and as in that day, both in Congress and at the White House, the pension was held a debt of honor, to be cheerfully paid, he was able to render to the surviving soldiers of the Union Army and to the widows and orphans of the dead a service which they have not forgotten or ceased to appreciate.

With the expiration of his present term the unprecedented honor will be his of having served as Governor of his State for seven consecutive years. He has so borne himself in every detail of duty in this high office as to win the confidence and respect of his constituency, regardless of party lines, and to endear himself to every man throughout the country who has the brain to discern and the heart to appreciate that the only sure guarantee of our liberties is in the prompa and strict enforcement of the law. It will be well and long remembered to the honor of this man that when insidious and dangerous elements in our midst, wear-ied of sapping in secret the foundations of our social fabricame boldly into the sunlight with the red flag of anarchy, when men shrank back affrighted at the horrible sight of death in Chicago's streets, when the crywent up from the metropolis of Wisconsin to the Chamber of the Executive for the protection which well-executed law throws allke around the rich man's palace and the poor man's home, it found there no timorous, vacillating demagogue to whisper honaved words into the cars of a mob, but a man with a clear cyse to discover his duty and the strength of purpose to discover his duty and the strength of purpose to discover his duty and the strength of purpose to discover his duty and the strength and new terms and the will to purge itself of hostile forces, and that new the alige of tool of monopoly, his career would successfully challenge the confidence of every deserving class.

Take him, gentlemen of the Convention, for your leader, and the Kepublican party of Wisconsin blds me

successfully challenge the confidence of every deserving class.

Talis him, gentlemen of the Convention, for your leader, and the Republican party of Wisconsin bids me piedge you that when the fierce white light of the campaign shall beat upon him, it will disclose no weakness in his armor, no spot upon his shield, and when our victory shall be won, you will have installed in the White House once again an American President. In favor of protecting American labor and upbuilding American Industries, of enforcing to the full extent of Executive power the constitutional right of a free ballot and a fair count, who knows that wise iherality is the only true economy, and that the truest statesmanship, as well as the highest patriotism, is to strengthen and diguify one's own nation.

ENTHUSIASM IN BROOKLYN. ,

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD WANTS BLAINE-PRAISING THE PLATFORM.

If the nomination of a Republican candidate for President could be left to the Brooklyn Young Republican Club the choice would be Mr. Blaine. The new rooms of the club were filled last night by both young and old members of the party. For many the platform was the chief topic of conversation and one and all had nothing but the highest praise for it. General Stewart L. Woodford said that he knew the platform would be one that any Republican could stand

on and fight for.

"But I want you to say this for me," he said. "Before the Convention I was much opposed to the nomi-nation of Mr. Blaine, but I have since been reading daily the editorials in 'The New-York Times' and The Evening Post ' and now I am a thorough Blaine

nan. Please say this for me." William H. Williams, president of the club, said that the platform was one that could not be imposed upon. With this opinion James S. Case, the score-

Continued on Seventh Page.